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L San Francisco. Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1915.

The EXPOSITION FACT-BOOK

of PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

at SAN FRANCISCO

1915

OPENS
FEBRUARY
20

CLOSES
DECEMBER
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THE EXPOSITION FACT BOOK

(THIRD EDITION)

Panama-Pacific International Exposition

at

San Francisco

February 20 to December 4

1915

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Foreword:

One of the most important features of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be the great series of Congresses, Conferences and Conventions to assemble in San Francisco between February 20th and December 4th, 1915.

"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work," said President McKinley in his famous address at Buffalo in September, 1901. This single, salient sentence epitomizes the plans already formulated for the Congresses to be held under the auspices of the Exposition in 1915. As the material exhibits will show world progress on all lines, so will the Congresses gather together the experience of the ages in education, science, art, industry and social service.

The President and Directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have from the first recognized the desirability of providing for a series of Congresses and Conferences that would exceed in scope and excel in character anything heretofore attempted, and that would stand as a monument long after the material features of the Exposition have been forgotten. The progress already made justifies the statement that this hope will be fully realized.

More than three hundred Congresses, Conferences and Conventions will meet in or near San Francisco during the Exposition period. Both the American and the International Associations are evincing the keenest interest in participating in this great series of national and international gatherings.

With the Exposition as a world forum, every conceivable line of human thought will have representation. Delegates will be present from practically all civilized nations.

For the accommodaton of these many gatherings, the Exposition has provided the Exposition Memorial Auditorium at a cost of more than one million dollars. Festival Hall and Congress Hall on the Exposition grounds will also be at their service. Both the University of California and the Leland Stanford Junior University have placed all available hall facilities at the service of educational, scientific and other learned bodies meeting in California in 1915. Among the many meeting places available for the use of Congresses and Conventions holding sessions in or near San Francisco in 1915 will be the Municipal Auditorium now in process of erection in Oakland, just across the bay from San Francisco. With the completion of the Exposition Memorial Auditorium and the Oakland Municipal Auditorium as many as one hundred Congresses and Conventions could be accommodated daily in San Francisco and near-by cities in 1915.

Chas. C. Moore

President, Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

San Francisco,
June 1, 1914.

The Invitation:

San Francisco, California,
June 1, 1914.

To the Conventions, Congresses and Learned Societies of the World:

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition cordially invites you to hold your 1915 meetings in the New San Francisco, on any dates from February 20 to December 4.

Low railway and steamship rates are assured. The 2023 hotels and apartment houses in the rebuilt city will provide ample accommodations at reasonable rates. The new million-dollar auditorium, and other halls, will be at your service, this to be without expense to you.

The Exposition will give you a graphic picture of world progress on all lines. The wide range of routes to San Francisco by rail and water, with the privilege of selecting one route for the going trip and a different one for the return to your homes, will give you an unusual opportunity for seeing scenic and industrial America. By taking the southern routes either coming to San Francisco or returning to your homes you can see the New South and the Great Southwest with their distinctive industries and wonderful opportunities. The central routes will place you in touch with the industries of the Mississippi Valley and with the scenic wonders of the Rocky Mountains, while the northern routes will provide opportunity for seeing Canada and the Great Northwest. Or should you choose to travel via the Panama Canal, it would enable you to study this wonderful work. After holding your sessions and visiting the Exposition, you can make San Francisco the center for seeing the Pacific Coast.

Why not plan to hold your 1915 meetings under the auspices of the Exposition—then visit the Yosemite, the various groves of the Big Trees, the great Canyons of the Sierras, the Redwood Country, the Tahoe or Shasta Resorts, Southern California, or some of the many beach or mountain resorts scattered throughout our Wonderland? Going and coming, across the continent or through the Canal, there is much for you to see on the way if you will take the time.

Why not make definite plans now for your 1915 meeting by the Golden Gate? It will never be more enjoyable; it will never cost so little. The latchstring will be out when you cross the California line. This little Fact Book will give you a definite idea of how you may combine attendance at your 1915 meeting in San Francisco with a real world outing. We shall hope to see you in the New San Francisco in 1915.

Assuring you that you will be most welcome, we are, for the Exposition,

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. C. Moore
President.

Rudolph Taussig
Secretary.

NOTE—Address all communications regarding Congresses and Conventions to the Director of Congresses, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California.

ABOUT HOLDING CONVENTIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1915, WITH SOMETHING DESCRIPTIVE OF THE EXPOSITION AND OF THE COST OF COMING:

"What are the advantages of holding our 1915 Convention in San Francisco?"

"What about the routes to San Francisco?"

"What will be the Railway and Steamship rates to San Francisco in 1915?"

"How about hotel facilities?"

"What will a week in San Francisco cost?"

"Where can we go after attending our convention and visiting the Exposition, and what will it cost?"

"Can we afford the trip?"

are among the questions now being asked by members of hundreds of organizations throughout the world.

THE FACT BOOK:

This Fact Book is intended especially for members of the many organizations that will hold their 1915 meetings in San Francisco. It will seek to give a definite idea of the advantages of such meetings, with facts about the Exposition, the cost of the trip, points of interest, etc.

ROUTES AND RATES:

The delegate to San Francisco in 1915 will have a choice of routes that will give for sightseeing and study a range never before presented in the history of expositions. Any one of the many rail lines leading west may be used. There will also be a route by steamship from Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports direct to San Francisco through the Panama Canal. In general the delegate may reach the Exposition City via Denver, Ogden and Salt Lake City direct or via Los Angeles; via El Paso and Los Angeles, Albuquerque direct or via Los Angeles; or via Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria or Prince Rupert.

The following round-trip rates have been announced:

From Denver and common points to San Francisco and return	$45.00
From Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City and common points to San Francisco and return	50.00
From St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and common points to San Francisco and return	57.50
From Chicago and common points to San Francisco and return	62.50
From Pittsburgh and common points to San Francisco and return	81.20
From Buffalo and common points to San Francisco and return	83.50
From Detroit and common points to San Francisco and return	73.50
From Cincinnati and common points to San Francisco and return	71.10
From Cleveland and common points to San Francisco and return	76.20
From New York and common points to San Francisco and return	94.30
From Philadelphia and common points to San Francisco and return	92.95
From Washington and common points to San Francisco and return	92.30

All tickets good via any direct line, returning via the same or any other direct line. Tickets from Chicago, St. Louis and similar territory are good

via New Orleans, returning via same or any other direct route. All rates apply via Los Angeles. Round trip tickets going or returning via Canadian or northern lines through Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle or Portland; Shasta Route (rail) or steamship between these points and San Francisco $17.50 higher, except that tickets via Prince Rupert are $27.50 higher, which includes berth and meals on steamer Prince Rupert to Seattle. Usual stop-over privileges will be allowed on both going and return trip.

Tickets will be on sale March 1st to December 1st, 1915, good for ninety days from date of sale, except that final return limit on all tickets sold at above rates will be December 15th, 1915.

The sleeping car rates can readily be determined on inquiry at starting points. Two classes of sleeping cars are operated into San Francisco from the east, known as standard and tourist service. The rates in the tourist cars are one-half of the rates in the standard sleepers.

Special excursion rates by both rail and water will be in effect during the whole of the Exposition period from San Francisco to points of interest throughout the Pacific Coast.

VIA PANAMA CANAL:

Rates will be in effect and excursions will be run during the Exposition period taking the traveler through the Canal on going trip and returning via rail or vice versa, from Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports to San Francisco. Steamship service will also be maintained from South American and European ports to San Francisco via the Canal. Travelers via this route will be able to make a study of the Canal, the completion of which the Panama-Pacific International Exposition celebrates.

BAGGAGE:

The charges for taking baggage to any point in San Francisco within limits are as follows: Trunks, 50 cents; suit cases or bags, 25 cents. Have each piece of baggage conspicuously marked with one or more pasters, or linen tags, showing owner's name, hotel (street and number if private residence), San Francisco. Transfer companies will have agents in uniform on all trains (regular and special) entering San Francisco. Members should deliver to them their baggage checks, with proper street address, taking transfer company's receipt for same. Transfer companies will hold baggage three days free of storage for those undecided as to their location.

COST OF LIVING:

"What will a week cost in San Francisco in 1915?" is a question often asked. Rooms occupied by one person may be obtained in San Francisco by the day from $1.00 up. Restaurants are numerous and excellent, where meals are served at from 25 cents to $1.00 each. An excellent French, Spanish, Mexican or Italian dinner may be obtained at from 25 cents up. Room and board may be secured at first-class family hotels or in private families by the week from $12.00 up. Counting $7.00 per week for room, $7.00 for meals, and $6.00 for such incidentals as admissions to the Exposition and street car fare, a week's trip to San Francisco would cost $20.00, plus the cost of the round trip to San Francisco, the cost of sleeping-car fare and of such side trips as might be taken during the week. The estimate for incidental expenses covers the car fare to such points of interest as Golden Gate Park, Dolores Mission, the Presidio, Sutro Baths, Cliff House and Seal Rocks (5 cents each

way), and to Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and the University of California (10 cents each way). The San Francisco theatres are open the year round and play the best New York attractions during the summer months, while the Eastern theatres are closed. The concessions on the Exposition grounds will furnish all sorts of high-class amusement, both during the day time and until 11 o'clock P. M., at prices from ten to fifty cents.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS:

San Francisco will provide ample hotel accommodations in 1915 and at reasonable rates. A census just completed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce shows 2023 hotels and apartment and rooming houses in the city, an increase of 786 or about 64 per cent in three years. Besides the hotel dining rooms and grills, the Chamber of Commerce census shows 767 restaurants and cafes, an increase of 110, or 17 per cent, during the past year. Of the hotels more than 90 per cent are new, with such modern conveniences in every room as the telephone, hot and cold water, steam heat and electric lights. Among the great hotels that rank with the best in New York or London, are the new Palace, with 700 rooms, the Fairmont with 500 rooms and the St. Francis with 750 rooms. An additional wing now being added to the St. Francis will provide a total of about 1000 rooms by 1915. New York is the only American city with greater accommodations for conventions and visitors. Within a half hour from San Francisco by ferry and electric car are the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, where accommodations can be provided for fully 50,000 additional people.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS FOR 1915:

The Exposition management has organized a "Bureau of Information and Public Service," the services of which are rendered free. This bureau will undertake to supply information regarding hotels, apartments, boarding-houses, and rooms for individuals, parties and conventions. The San Francisco Hotel Association, representing more than four hundred modern hotels, apartment and lodging houses, containing more than 50,000 rooms, has incorporated and established the San Francisco Hotel Bureau, with a capital of $100,000. The Bureau will make contracts for the members of the Association for hotel and other accommodations which may be desired during the Exposition year and guarantees that all who may so contract will receive just and fair treatment in strict accordance with their agreement. These accommodations, the most modern of any city in the world, will be contracted upon the basis of from one to three dollars per day per person, European plan, and for any date and any length of time desired. The contracting party will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that the rooms will be used at the time stated in the contract. Booklets and other literature will be sent to any one wishing information in regard to reservations or anything connected with a visit to the Exposition in 1915. Arrangements with these hotels may be made through the Exposition "Bureau of Information and Public Service," or directly with the San Francisco Hotel Bureau, No. 702 Market Street, San Francisco.

INSIDE INN:

A great Exposition Hotel to be erected on the grounds will make a specialty of catering to the Congresses and Conventions that will meet in San

Francisco in 1915. Among the convention conveniences will be halls seating from 100 to 1000 each. Officers of organizations holding sessions in San Francisco in 1915 may contract with the Inside Inn for accommodations for their members at fixed rates and for agreed dates.

The rates per day will be from $1.00 to $10.00 (European plan), according to accommodations. Parties either of women or of men may be accommodated at very reasonable rates in rooms containing several beds. In addition to the charge for rooms, a charge of 50 cents will be made for each adult guest, and 25 cents for each child between the ages of 5 and 12 years, for daily admission to the grounds.

The dining service and cuisine will be of the highest character. Single meals will be served as follows: Breakfast, 50 cents; luncheon, 50 cents; dinner, $1.00. Meals also will be served a la carte. In addition to the regular dining rooms there will be a ladies' grill, a gentlemen's cafe, a lunch room and private dining rooms.

The Inside Inn, being within the Exposition grounds, will be subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Exposition, and no abuses, overcharges, nor anything offensive to the moral sense or good taste, will be permitted.

FREE CONVENTION HALLS:

A great Auditorium, to cost one million dollars, will be erected at the new Civic Center in San Francisco for the use of the many Congresses and Conventions that will meet under the auspices of the Exposition in 1915. The main hall will seat 10,000; 5000 on the main floor and 5000 on a great sloping balcony so arranged in relation to the ground floor as to give the impression almost of a single great saucer. Ten smaller halls have a seating capacity of from 400 to 1200 each. By rolling partitions the halls on the third and fourth floors may be divided into smaller halls. It will be possible at any one time to accommodate in the Auditorium twenty-one conventions with an attendance of from 250 to 10,000 persons each. In addition to the twenty-one halls there are nineteen rooms, each seating from 35 to 125, suitable for committee or section meetings. There are forty-one exits from the ground floor. Besides the elevators, fourteen wide stairways lead to the balcony and to the halls on the upper floors. The Exposition Auditorium will be one of the best planned for Congresses and Conventions in America. It is about one mile from the Exposition entrance, in one of the quiet portions of the city, well located for deliberative gatherings. Halls will also be available on the grounds. Festival Hall, seating 3000, is especially intended for organizations concerned with music, and will be equipped with a splendid pipe organ. A special pavilion on the grounds will be provided for agricultural, horticultural and live stock organizations. The University of California and Stanford University have placed all available facilities at the service of learned societies and scientific bodies desirous of meeting at either University in 1915. Among the available meeting places at the University of California is the Greek Theatre, a beautiful out-door auditorium seating 8500 people.

DATES:

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition will open February 20 and close December 4, 1915, a

period of nine and one-half months—from Winter to Winter.

SEEING THE EXPOSITION:

The Exposition may be reached by ferry from the foot of Market Street or by street car from any part of San Francisco. The San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways (Key System) will operate during the Exposition period a combined electric train and ferry service that will carry passengers direct to the Exposition grounds from Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley; fare one way 25 cents, round trip, 40 cents. At least a week, and as much longer as time will permit, should be set aside for visiting the Exposition. The price for single admission will be 50 cents for all over twelve years of age; 25 cents for children between the ages of five and twelve; children under five will be admitted free when accompanied by an adult person. The main exhibition palaces will open at nine o'clock A. M., and will be closed at sun-down. No entrance fee will be charged to any of the exhibition palaces.

THE GROUNDS:

The Exposition grounds contain 635 acres in the "Harbor View" section, forming a natural amphitheatre overlooking San Francisco Bay and its "Golden Gate" entrance from the Pacific. These grounds include part of the United States military reservations—the "Presidio" on one end and "Fort Mason" on the other. The Exposition grounds extend over two miles on the water front and average one-half mile in width.

TRANSPORTATION:

Any part of the grounds may be reached by motor bus from points within the grounds, fare 10 cents. A double track railway extends along the water front from one end of the site to the other, giving a four mile ride for 10 cents. One of the transportation features for the convenience of visitors will be the automobile chair. Push chairs, jinrikshas and bicycle chairs will also be available at reasonable rates.

PALACES AND EXHIBITS:

Both the Exposition and the event it celebrates, the completion of the Panama Canal, look to the future rather than to the past. For that reason exhibits in all departments will be contemporaneous rather than historical, and will seek to show the progress of the world during the ten years preceding 1915. The exhibits will be grouped in eleven departments, as follows:

Department A, Fine Arts.
Department B, Education.
Department C, Social Economy.
Department D, Liberal Arts.
Department E, Manufactures and Varied Industries.
Department F, Machinery.
Department G, Transportation.
Department H, Agriculture.
Department I, Live Stock.
Department K, Horticulture.
Department L, Mines and Metallurgy.

Exhibit palaces with as much as nine acres of floor area each will be provided. The combined area will amount to 3,731,500 square feet. A horticultural display of 50 acres, 12 acres of railroad and other outdoor exhibits, a drill and aviation field of 50 acres, state buildings 40 acres, foreign buildings 37 acres, will be some of the features.

Nine months before the date fixed for the opening of the Exposition, nine of the twelve main exhibit palaces were completed. The first palace to be finished was the Palace of Machinery, the largest wooden frame structure in the world, which was completed over a year before the Exposition opening. On June 1st, 1914, each of the eight buildings constituting the main group of exhibit palaces, had been turned over to their respective chiefs of departments for the installation of exhibits. This group comprises the Palace of Varied Industries, the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, the Palace of Transportation, the Palace of Agriculture, the Palace of Food Products, the Palace of Education, the Palace of Liberal Arts and the Palace of Manufactures. Of the remaining three palaces, the Palace of Horticulture at this date (June 1st, 1914) is 90 per cent complete, the Palace of Fine Arts 30 per cent complete, and the structural walls for Festival Hall, the main auditorium upon the Exposition grounds, are now being erected.

EDUCATION:

The educational exhibit now being gathered for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is being arranged by subjects. For example, there will be exhibits showing national problems in education, the educational development of foreign countries, various methods of state control, higher education, kindergartens, agricultural education, physical and vocational work, fine and applied arts, outdoor activities, special groups and special methods, libraries, social service, rural education, etc.

A state, city, university, academy, etc., will be invited to exhibit, if it can handle thoroughly and to the satisfaction of visitors, one of these great subjects or some important phase of the same. Under this arrangement one state will handle vocational training; another, centralized control; another, decentralized control; another, educational extension; another, the consolidation of rural schools; another, outdoor education; another, agricultural work in rural communities, etc. Certain cities and institutions will show music, kindergartens, education by moving pictures, co-operative courses, art, classes for atypical children, methods of medical inspection, special methods of teaching hand-writing, drawing, social service, schools for mining, etc. One section of the exhibit will be reserved for moving pictures; another, for the display of commercial activities of peculiar value to school people; another, for class rooms, where classes in actual operation will illustrate methods of teaching, which can only be well displayed by the classes themselves; another will show outdoor education, outdoor schools, kindergartens, day nurseries and playgrounds, all conducted, as nearly as possible, in conformity with actual conditions prevailing in the different cities of the country.

Altogether the educational exhibit is to be a living, moving school of the most advanced kind. It is a school which will teach from various angles, the fundamental facts of education, namely—that school and life must be closely interwoven; that education is a preparation for complete and healthy living and not merely a preparation for certain types of life; that the school is properly a social clearing house for the community and the "melting pot" which must Americanize, humanize and "industrialize" not merely our children, but all of the people in all of our communities.

SOCIAL ECONOMY:

Social Economy at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will include subjects suggested under the general titles—Home and Child Welfare, Hygiene, Charities, Corrections, Municipal, Religion, Research and Labor.

Certain states, cities, organizations and commercial agencies which excel in particular lines of social activity will exhibit their methods and facts showing the direct results of their efforts. This department of the Exposition is expected to appeal in part to those directly interested in humanitarian efforts, but in far larger part to shrewd and resourceful captains of industry, labor leaders or public officials who have already been impressed with the economic value of social effort and now await only detailed demonstrations of best methods before adopting more comprehensive programs of social conservation.

LIVE STOCK:

The plans of the Department of Live Stock include a continuous exhibition of live stock from February 20th to December 4th, 1915. For the competitions between breeds of live stock and poultry, which will take place in October and November, 1915, the Exposition has set aside $175,000 in cash, Associations of this and other countries have added $75,000 and a number of states have made contributions which will approximate $200,000, thus making a total of $450,000 that will be awarded in live stock premiums.

The special activities of the Department of Live Stock include benching the dogs that compete in the International Field Trials, a Universal Polo Meeting with competing teams from all over the world, two Harness Race Meetings in competition for $227,000 in stakes and purses, an International Egg Laying Contest, extending from November 1st, 1914, to November 1st, 1915, an International Mounted Military competition, participated in by teams representing the armies of the world, an International Sheep Shearing Contest, an International Demonstration of the proper method of sorting and grading wools, an International Sheep Dog Trial, and, following the special competition in horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats and pet stock, a Children's Pet Stock Show, in which the youth of the world will enter their pets in display and competition for prizes.

The high point in attendance at all national and international expositions on this continent has been during the live stock show period. At San Francisco there will be opportunities for study and enjoyment throughout the term of the Exposition.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT:

The exhibit of the United States Government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been divided into sixteen grand divisions or sections, representing all of the Executive Departments, except one, and seven independent offices and commissions. The Departments to be represented by exhibits are State, Treasury, War, Postoffice, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and the other divisions comprise the Civil Service Commission, the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the Commission of Fine Arts, the Governemnt Printing Office and the American National Red Cross.

Army wagons, tents and equipment used in the Civil War are expected to form a section of the exhibit being prepared by the War Department. Side

by side with the modern paraphernalia of war, will be shown models and in many cases originals, of the equipment of bygone days. A complete field hospital, in operation throughout the period of the Exposition will be another feature of the exhibit of Uncle Sam's fighting forces.

The American National Red Cross will occupy a large space in the Palace of Liberal Arts, and the exhibit will include a panorama of Messina, Italy, showing in a vivid fashion the relief work of the Red Cross during the disaster which overtook the Sicilian city. The background will show mountains and the ruined city, and the foreground the American town which was built for the refugees out of the funds contributed to the Red Cross. The equipment for relief on battlefields will be shown in all its details, and there will be various exhibits showing the work done during the Ohio floods of 1913, and numerous other object lessons in the splendid work of which the Red Cross is capable and is ready to undertake at short notice.

The Department of the Interior, with its many bureaus will be compelled, within the limits of its allotted space, to exhibit a vast number of important activities. These comprise the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Education, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the Bureau of Mines and the National Parks and reservations. The Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, will undertake the preparation and installation of a general educational exhibit in the Palace of Education and Social Economy. The reclamation of arid lands, the storing of water and its distribution for irrigation purposes and the great engineering projects under its direction will be featured by the Reclamation Service.

Every possible advantage in the location of the Exposition grounds will be taken by the Government to add to the interest of the federal exhibit. Permission may be secured to visit the many forts around the bay and the battleship fleet which will be anchored off the Exposition site. An exhibition drill by the United States Life Saving crew will be given daily at the station on the Exposition grounds.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING:

One of the most impressive of the Palaces and Pavilions at the Exposition, will be the California building, representing a much larger amount of money for cost of construction and equipment than any other structure on the grounds and covering over five acres, being second in size only to Machinery Hall, the largest wooden building in the world today.

The California building has been designed after the style of the historic missions erected in California by the Spanish Monks, and is located on the shore of San Francisco Bay, in the foreground of the picture that will greet the eyes of visitors entering the Golden Gate. To the west of the building will be the stately pavilions of New York and Oregon, to the east will be the Yacht Harbor and Park and to the south will be the Palace of Food Products and the Palace of Fine Arts with its fairy lake and islands. The administrative wing of the building will be three stories in height, and the remainder, in which the products of the various counties of the State will be displayed, will have two stories.

This building will contain the Executive and Administrative offices of the Exposition, and in it the Woman's Board will entertain in behalf of the State of California. It will contain a richly decorated ball room, the largest in the State, a great reception room and a reception room for the Administrative division, where President Chas. C. Moore will receive the official guests of the Exposition.

Among interesting features of the building will be the roof garden, the four imposing towers and the beautiful forecourt 200 feet square, overlooked by the statue of Junipero Serra, the first of the Spanish Missionaries to California. The structure and its equipment will represent an outlay of over $2,000,000.

THE MARINA:

Along the north facade of the main group of exhibit palaces, for more than three-quarters of a mile, will stretch the North Gardens. Separating the gardens from the palaces will be the paved Esplanade, and between the gardens and the yacht harbor will extend the Marina driveway, bordered along the bay front by an ornamental Italian balustrade, along which at intervals will be placed decorative light standards.

METHODS OF LIGHTING:

At the Exposition methods of ''indirect'' lighting will be used for out-of-door effects for the first time at any exposition. The palace walls will be flooded by light from high power arcs, concealed or shaded from the eyes of the spectators by the use of ornamental metal shields or banners. Domes will be illuminated from within by powerful searchlights arranged to give varying colored effects. Architectural features will be accentuated by the use of ''jewels'' of polished crystal.

A MARITIME EXPOSITION:

Fronting San Francisco Bay and within sight of the Golden Gate, the Exposition is distinctly maritime. The Bay, the Golden Gate, the Pacific Ocean, the ships coming and going, will be among the great attractions to those visiting the Exposition. By 1915 various direct steamship lines through the Panama Canal will be in operation to San Francisco from Europe and from Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States. From San Francisco as a centre visitors may take delightful trips in coast steamers to Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, or longer voyages to Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and South American ports.

REGATTAS:

A regatta for sailing yachts will be held under the auspices of the Exposition during the three weeks' period from April 5th to 24th, 1915, inclusive. Among the regatta events will be an international race for 12-metre yachts, for which the President of the United States has offered a handsome trophy cup. Entries for this race have already been made by Great Britain and the United States. His Majesty King George V. of England has also presented a handsome cup which will be raced for by yachts of the ''N'' class (38-foot class) under Universal Rule. Races for other classes of yachts, including ''sonderclasse'' and schooner yachts, have also been arranged. Valuable cups and trophies will be offered as prizes for the winners of all races and the Exposition will furnish souvenirs to all competing yachts.

A motor boat regatta will be held during October, 1915. The principal feature of this regatta will be an international cruiser race from New York, through the Canal, to San Francisco, arriving in San Francisco during this regatta. The distance to be covered is approximately 6000 miles. Ten thousand dollars in prizes will be given for this race. Additional races will be held during the regatta, comprising every class of motor boat, for which suitable prizes and trophies will be awarded.

NAVAL FEATURES:

The Exposition grounds, fronting San Francisco Bay and directly adjoining Fort Mason on one side and the Presidio on the other, are ideally located for both military and naval displays and the serious study of all matters pertaining to any branch of those services. Directly east of the grounds are the newly completed Transport Docks, from whence sails the Government fleet to the nation's island possessions in the Pacific.

An International Naval Pageant will be one of the most spectacular events of the Exposition. Anchored in San Francisco Bay, directly off the Exposition site, will be ships flying the flags of all the principal maritime nations of the world. The following nations have notified the Navy Department that they will send men-of-war to the Exposition: Argentine Republic, Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia, Spain and Turkey. Others are also expected to participate. The United States battleship fleet will act as hosts to visiting foreign navies. This International Pageant will take place in March, 1915. Ample opportunity will be afforded visitors to the Exposition to visit the men-of-war, a special boat harbor having been provided in the grounds for the accommodation of those who may wish to go on board the vessels of the great international fleet.

The "Olympia," the flagship of Admiral Dewey, and the "Oregon," vessels of historical interest, will be moored in a basin adjoining the Exposition grounds throughout the Exposition period, and will be open to visitors. Methods of instruction for enlisted men will be exemplified on selected battleships of the United States Navy, anchored in the bay opposite the Exposition.

The Navy Department will also be represented on shore by a very fine and interesting exhibit which will include, among other things, a collection of figure heads of historic ships, models of all types of modern men-of-war, motion pictures of the fleet at maneuvers and target practice, a working model radio plant and an exhibition of hydroaeroplanes.

MILITARY FEATURES:

Across the Golden Gate on the Marin hills are the highest seacoast batteries in the Western Hemisphere. On the west, the Presidio, the ancient Spanish stronghold, is now probably the most important army post in the United States, containing a large garrison of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and the technical and staff corps. Here military work is practically continuous, varying from teaching the awkward "rooky" how to walk, to night practice with the great concealed seacoast batteries at a five-mile range. Visitors may secure permission to visit the many other forts around the bay that, taken together, make this one of the most strongly fortified harbors in the world.

Proper barracks will be built on the grounds and visiting military organizations and uniform ranks of the fraternal societies will be assigned to them

on application. There will be no charge made for this, and the first admission will be the only one charged to men in uniform, if provided with a special trip pass countersigned by the Commanding Officer. Cots and bedding will be provided.

An International Military Tournament will be held and it is assured that organizations will compete from many foreign armies, the organized militia of various states, military schools and cadet corps. Competitions will also be arranged between the uniform ranks of fraternal societies.

Besides these military competitions, there have been arranged exclusively military events in the international polo contests, aviation meets, horse shows, etc., to be participated in by officers and soldiers of all armies in uniform.

MUSIC:

The music at the Exposition will consist of concerts by the greatest military bands of Europe and America, and by the Exposition orchestra of eighty performers under conductors of international fame; of concerts by leading musical organizations of the United States and Canada; of organ recitals by the world's greatest organists and of miscellaneous concerts, recitals, festivals and tournaments by visiting organizations of many kinds.

Among the great musical festivals already scheduled for San Francisco in 1915 is the International Welsh Eisteddfod. A large prize will be offered for the 1915 ode of 1000 lines. An aggregate of $25,000 will be distributed in prizes. A prize of $10,000 will be offered by the Eisteddfod for the chief choral composition and of $3000 for the male choir.

SPECIAL EVENTS:

Among the most notable special events already scheduled are the Vanderbilt Cup Race and the Grand Prix Automobile Race. The entire course for both races will be within the Exposition grounds. The special events will include oriental and other pageants and days set aside for foreign, state, city and county celebrations.

AERONAUTICS:

The new science of aviation, which has reached its development since the last world's exposition held in this country, will be given much attention at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Every type of aircraft, including dirigible balloons, will be on active exhibition in the Palace of Transportation and on the aviation field within the Exposition grounds. For one week prior to the start of the Around the World Aeronautical Race in May, 1915, there will be held an aviation meet, for which $25,000 in prizes will be offered. Events are being programmed including aerial maneuvers in connection with the military and naval forces which will be present representing the various nations of the world.

The middle of May, 1915, will be the date of the start of the great Panama-Pacific International Around the World Aerial Race, for which the Exposition has offered prizes amounting to $150,000. In addition to this sum the various cities included in the route of the race are preparing to offer supplementary prizes which, it is estimated, will bring the total up to at least $300,000. A chain of supply and control stations is being laid out, which will encircle the globe. Any motor driven aircraft may be entered in the race. It is expected that there will be found among the contestants representatives of all civilized nations. The race will be held

under the supervision of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, which has a recognized sporting jurisdiction over all aeronautical activities. The scientific phase of the flight will be under the supervision of an International Commission to be appointed by the heads of the various governments traversed by the flight and will form the basis of discussion for the World's International Aeronautical Congress, now in process of organization. This Congress will bring together, during the Exposition, the foremost scientific aeronautical experts of the world.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS:

A series of state, coast, national and international events covering the whole range of sports and athletics will extend throughout the Exposition period. The Modern Pentathlon will be contested from August 24th to 28th, inclusive, and the International Olympic Committee has awarded to the Exposition the Olympic Medal for this international competition, which consists of the following events: Duel shooting at 25 metres, swimming 300 metres free style, fencing, riding over a course not exceeding 5000 metres, cross-country race of 4000 metres. A Marathon race will be run with entries from the best known long distance men in the world. The ten events of the Decathlon, including throwing the javelin, running, putting the weight, hurdling and throwing the discus, is scheduled for August 17th and 18th, 1915.

Every championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, the national governing body of the United States, will be held in San Francisco under the auspices of the Exposition in 1915. All the championships of the Pacific Athletic Association will be held in San Francisco in 1915 as will the championships of all associations west of the Rocky Mountains. Three days will be devoted to Irish sports and pastimes. Swedish gymnastics and athletics will be given a week with a similar period for exhibitions of the German type. Many international competitions are planned for Army Week and Navy Week. The Boy Scouts will give demonstrations of their work during Boy Scout Week. Among the sports for which competitions have been arranged are archery, bowling, canoeing, cricket, golf, handball, field hockey, roque, rowing, skating, basketball, wrestling, swimming, water polo (soccer), fencing, boxing, cycling, dumb bell and weight lifting, football, baseball, tennis, lacrosse and running.

Most of the sports and athletic contests will be given in the Exposition Stadium, a specially prepared field on the Exposition grounds. The track is a third of a mile oval with a quarter mile straightaway for special races. The grandstand at the Stadium, facing San Francisco Bay and with an outlook on the Golden Gate, will seat 20,000 people.

Among the national and international sporting and athletic events already scheduled are the following:

February 22nd—A. A. U. Basketball Championship.

March 26th and 27th—A. A. U. Gymnastic Championships.

April 16th and 17th—A. A. U. Wrestling Championships.

April 26th to 30th—Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fencing Championships.

May 5th to 8th—Panama-Pacific International Exposition Boxing Championships.

July 19th to 24th—A. A. U. Swimming Championships.

July 19th to 24th—A. A. U. Water Polo (soccer) Championships.

August 2nd to 4th—Panama-Pacific International Exposition Cycling Championships.

August 5th—All Around Championships, open to the world's amateurs.

August 5th and 6th—International Dumb Bell and Weight Lifting Contests.

August 6th—Junior Track and Field Championships.

August 7th—Senior Track and Field Championships.

August 9th and 10th—National Relay Racing.

August 12th—Ten Mile Run; Seven Mile Walk; International Tug-of-War (Olympic Rules).

August 13th and 14th—Panama-Pacific International Exposition Intercollegiate Championships.

September 6th—Pentathlon (five events).

September 13th to 18th—U. S. Football Association Soccer Championships.

During September—International Tennis Championships.

October 4th to 9th—Panama-Pacific International Exposition Lacrosse Championships.

THE ZONE:

The Exposition will amuse as well as instruct. The main avenue in the amusement section of the Exposition will be known as "The Zone." Here you will see the novel, the grotesque, the hilarious. Here will be shown all that ingenuity, skill or daring can accomplish. The Zone will be 3000 feet in length and will run through the centre of the concessions district, sixty-five acres in area. The district, on the eastern edge of the Exposition site, at the foot of Van Ness Avenue, will be open from 9:30 A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.

More than 7000 applications for concessions have already been received, while but 100 have been accepted. These 100 represent an investment of approximately $8,000,000. More than 7000 people will be employed in the concessions district, while the total investment in the amusements to be offered visitors in 1915 will exceed twelve millions of dollars. Among a few of the important concessions already accepted are "The Grand Canyon," a splendid spectacle to be presented by the Santa Fe Railway; "The Panama Canal," a working model of the great canal at Panama; a reproduction of naval submarines under water; Frederic Thompson's "Toyland" (Grown Up); the evolution of the dreadnaught, showing the development of fighting craft from the early galleys to the modern dreadnaught; "Creation," based on the first chapter of Genesis; a reproduction of the world-famous city of Nuremberg; an Ice Palace in which International skating and hockey matches will be held; an "Oriental Village"; "Forty-nine Camp," depicting the early life of California; "Cyclorama Battle of Gettysburg"; "Mohammed's Mountain"; the "Aeroscope"; a great Chinese City; a reproduction of the famous "Yellowstone Park" by the Union Pacific Railway System; "Infant Incubators," demonstrating the preservation of the lives of premature and weakly born infants; "The Dayton Flood," showing the city before, during and after the disaster, etc., etc. The Exposition Street of Amusements will be a living color page of the world with attractions drawn from the ends of the earth.

PARTICIPATION:

The following foreign countries have at this date (June 1, 1914) accepted the nation's invitation to participate in the Exposition:

Argentine
Austria
Australia
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chili
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
France
Greece
Guatemala
Hayti
Holland
Honduras
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Mexico
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Persia.
Peru
Portugal
Salvador
Siam
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela

The following states, territories and possessions have either made provision for participation in the Exposition or are now actively engaged in doing so. It is expected that the other states will give some consideration to the matter in the near future.

Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Philippines
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

A total of seven and one-half million dollars has been raised for Exposition purposes by popular subscription in San Francisco alone. In addition to that the city has authorized a five-million-dollar bond issue, while the State of California has taxed itself to the amount of another five millions of dollars. Practically every county in California has levied a six cent Exposition tax to provide funds for building and exhibits. San Francisco and California will invest fully twenty millions of dollars in the Exposition before the gates open on February 20, 1915.

LUNCHES AND MEALS:

A chain of lunch counters, restaurants and cafes will provide visitors to any part of the grounds with meals at reasonable rates. Anything may be secured from a 10-cent sandwich to a course dinner. A Submarine Restaurant will be one of the novelties. Through plate glass walls real water may

be seen overhead and on the four sides with fish of many varieties, with divers at work, etc. This concession will make a specialty of serving fish and other sea foods. One of the quaintest of the concessions will be a reproduction of the old market place of Nuremberg to be reproduced on the Exposition grounds at a cost of $225,000. The banquet halls, folk dance halls, restaurants, cafe and concert garden will be reproduced as they existed five centuries ago. Here refreshments will be served by employes dressed in the native costumes of the fifteenth century.

One of the most attractive hostelries upon the grounds will be the ''Old Faithful Inn,'' a reproduction of the famous Inn in Yellowstone Park, to be located in the Yellowstone Park concession, which will be presented by the Union Pacific System at an approximate outlay of $350,000. Arrangements have been made by the Union Pacific System, to secure the services of the official Exposition Orchestra for afternoon and evening concerts. The Inn will be provided with elaborate dining rooms, as well as banquet rooms, where visiting delegates to conventions may assemble. The surroundings of the Inn will be especially attractive; among other features of the Yellowstone Park concession will be reproductions of ''Nature's Paint Pot,'' a geyser with waters of varied and brilliant hues; ''The Aerial Gardens''; ''Ocean Pond''; Boiling Rivers; ''Geyser Land'' and many others. These are but instances of many similar concessions.

REGARDING MENUS:

Rates for lunches and meals served on the Exposition grounds will be reasonable. Each concessionaire will be under contract with the Exposition to provide everything on all bills of fare at agreed prices. The restaurants and cafes on the grounds will cater to all tastes and will range from restaurants providing simple, inexpensive meals to high class cafes that will rank with the best in San Francisco, Chicago or New York. Two of the restaurants will provide meals at 50 cents each; other restaurants will serve meals a la carte. The following selected from the contract with one of the concessionaires are typical rates for the moderate priced restaurants:

Soups:	
Consomme	$0.10
Rice Tomato	.15
Salads:	
Potato	.10
Celery	.15
Crab	.25
Fish and Meat:	
Fillet of Sole	.20
Broiled Salmon	.30
Roast Beef	.35
Vegetables:	
Potatoes	.05
Green Peas	.10
Asparagus	.25
Dessert, Coffee, etc.:	
Pies	.10
Fresh Fruits	.10
Grape Fruit	.15
Ice Cream and Cake	.15
Coffee	.05

ABOUT SAN FRANCISCO:

Days can profitably be spent in San Francisco in visiting points of interest in the reconstructed city. In April, 1906, after three days of burning, San Francisco was a city in ruins, with its population scattered to the four winds; today it is the newest city on earth, with a population of 416,912 according to the United States Census of 1910, with magnificent hotels, public buildings, business blocks and homes. Since April, 1906, the day of the Great Fire, more than 45,000 buildings have been erected in the New San Francisco, at a cost of about $300,000,000. History records no such complete destruction, replacement and betterment of a great city in so short a time. No better instance of the spirit of the New San Francisco can be shown than the fact that its citizens recently raised more than five millions of dollars in less than two hours in support of the Exposition. The total bank clearings for the past year amounted to the enormous total of $2,427,075,543.00.

SEEING SAN FRANCISCO:

A study of reconstructed San Francisco, with its Golden Gate, its splendid harbor, ocean frontage, wharves and shipping, parks, markets, military reservations, old Mission, public buildings, unique Chinatown, historic points and near-by resorts will well repay all visiting the Exposition in 1915. The best way to make a comprehensive study of the city is by "Seeing San Francisco" personally conducted trips by street car, tally-ho or automobile, at cost ranging from 75 cents to $1.00 per person.

The "Seeing San Francisco" cars leave the Ferry Building at 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., daily, making the complete trip in three hours. A stop will be made at the Cliff House to view the Seal Rocks, the beaches and the Golden Gate. Fare for the round trip, 75 cents.

A two and one-half hours' automobile trip, leaving at 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., gives one a splendid idea of the city, park and beach. Fare for round trip, $1.00.

A most interesting trip is that through Chinatown, visiting the joss houses, the Chinese theaters, bazaars, curio stores, restaurants, markets, etc.

NEAR SAN FRANCISCO:

With San Francisco as the center a week or more can be well spent and at small cost in visiting the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, a twenty-minute ride across the Bay, and such near-by points of interest as Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, the Mare Island Navy-yard, Mill Valley, Mount Tamalpais, the Muir Redwoods, Piedmont Springs, etc. The following are a few of the points of interest that can be reached from San Francisco, with the round-trip fare in each case:

University of California at Berkeley	$0.20
Sausalito, by steamer	.25
Mill Valley	.40
San Rafael	.50
Steamer trip around San Francisco Bay	1.00
Mare Island (the United States Navy-yard), by steamer	1.00
The "Portola Discovery Trip" on the Ocean Shore Railroad, leaving San Francisco at 10:00 a. m. and returning at 5:15 p. m.	1.00
Palo Alto for Stanford University, Sunday excursion, $1.05; two-day excursion	1.30

Redwood Canyon, on the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway. Round trip from San Francisco, week days, $0.80; Saturdays and Sundays.....$0.55

Trip to the base of Mount Diablo by ferry and electric railway. Round trip from San Francisco, week days $2.10; Saturdays and Sundays 1.40

Mount Tamalpais, over "the crookedest railroad in the world," and where a magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean, of San Francisco Bay with its surrounding hills and mountains and of twenty-five cities can be had..... 1.90

The Muir Woods via Mount Tamalpais Railway (a grove of virgin redwoods, some nearly three hundred feet high and within two hours' ride from San Francisco) 1.90

The Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods trips can be combined in a day's outing for a round-trip fare of..... 2.90

The "Key-Trolley Trip," leaving San Francisco at 10:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., returning at 4:50 p. m., gives one sixty-eight miles of sight-seeing, visiting the University of California, the Greek Theater, the cities of Berkeley, Alameda and Oakland, Piedmont Gardens and Springs and the Ostrich Farm. Fare for the round trip, including guide and admission to attractions, $1.00.

AN OUTING:

"How can we combine, at reasonable cost, an outing on the Pacific Coast with seeing the Exposition and with attendance at our 1915 Convention?" is the constant query. After Convention Week and visits to the Exposition, there are dozens of coast and mountain resorts throughout the Pacific Coast that can be visited with pleasure and profit. Among the typical regions that will be of especial interest are points in the Great Central Valley, the resorts among the redwoods (both north and south of San Francisco), the various groves of Big Trees, the resorts near Mount Shasta, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite National Park, the Kings and Kern River Canyons, the many coast resorts all the way from Alaska to San Diego, Los Angeles and near-by resorts and the Great Northwest. The spas of California will be found equal to the best in Europe. An idea of the cost of staying a week in each of these typical areas will be given. Of course the monthly rate would, in all cases, be less.

A DEFINITE ESTIMATE:

From these figures any one can easily make a definite estimate of the cost of a visit to the Exposition in 1915, whether a week, a month or longer, be spent. To estimate the total cost of the trip, each person should, of course, add the cost of transportation and of Pullman or tourist berth to San Francisco and return to the other items of expense (cost of living, of side trips, of incidentals, etc.). Transportation expense may be saved by stopping over at some one or more of the various resorts passed in going to or returning from San Francisco.

THE GREAT CENTRAL VALLEY:

Between the two great mountain ranges of California, the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Range on the west, lies the Great Central Valley, drained by the San Joaquin and the Sacramento rivers. This valley extends from the Tehachapi

Mountains on the south to Mount Shasta on the north, a distance of about 450 miles. With nearly 20,000 square miles of comparatively level land, this great valley is both the granary of California and one of the great fruit and stock producing regions of the world. The southern portion of the valley is known as the San Joaquin Valley, while the northern part is called the Sacramento Valley.

Visitors to the state wishing to study Agricultural California should by all means visit points in the Great Valley. Here is the home not only of grains, alfalfa, celery and asparagus, but of the fig, the almond, the grape, the orange, the apricot, the olive and other tropical and subtropical fruits.

The cities of Sacramento and Stockton may be reached from San Francisco by both rail and steamer, while Bakersfield, Visalia, Fresno, Merced, Marysville, Oroville, Chico and other cities may be reached by rail.

TRIPS BY RIVER:

A steamer service between San Francisco and Stockton or Sacramento gives opportunity for seeing San Francisco Bay and the rich peat land area of the San Joaquin-Sacramento delta. The steamers leave San Francisco daily at 6:00 p. m., reaching Stockton, 105 miles distant, early the next morning. Fare, $1.00; berth, 50 cents; stateroom, $1.00; meals, 50 cents. Round-trip tickets, Saturday to Monday nights, $1.35.

A daily steamer service, Sundays excepted, by the Netherlands Route of the Southern Pacific, gives a delightful ride between San Francisco and Sacramento, the capital of the state, a distance of 125 miles. The steamer, affording a daylight trip, leaves San Francisco at 8:00 a. m., reaching Sacramento at 6:00 p. m. Fare, $1.50; berth, 50 cents; staterooms, $1.00; meals, 50 cents. Round-trip tickets on designated dates, $2.00. Tickets over the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and Sacramento will be honored either by rail or on the Netherlands Route.

The steamers of the California Transportation Company leave San Francisco at 3:00 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted, reaching Sacramento at 6:00 a. m. the following morning. Fare, $1.50; berth, 50 cents; staterooms, $1.00 to $3.00; meals, 50 cents. Round-trip tickets, Saturday to Monday nights, $2.00.

AMONG THE REDWOODS:

A week could be very pleasantly spent among the redwoods at numerous hotels, mineral springs or farm resorts on the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, north of San Francisco. On this line special summer rates will be granted in 1915. A most attractive one-day jaunt over this line is the "Triangle Trip," taking one through 150 miles of mountain and redwood forest scenery, with a boat ride on San Francisco Bay, and by rail along the Russian River. Round-trip rate for the "Triangle Trip": Sundays, $2.20; Fridays and Saturdays, $2.50; other week days, $2.80. Hotel accommodations may be secured at these resorts at from $8.00 to $14.00 per week.

CALAVERAS BIG TREES:

A most interesting trip is that to the Calaveras Big Trees, reached by rail from San Francisco via Stockton to Angels, thence by stage twenty-two miles to the grove. This is the land of Bret Harte and Mark Twain and of the placer mining of the days of '49. The Sierra Road cuts through Table Moun-

tain, recalling ''Truthful James'' and the ''Society Upon the Stanislaus.'' The route follows the famous Mother Lode, giving an opportunity to see something of deep quartz mining. Among other trips that can be taken at small cost are those to Mercer's Cave and to the Natural Bridge. Other side trips from this region are those to Lake Eleanor and the Hetch Hetchy Valley. The round-trip fare from San Francisco to the Calaveras Big Trees is $14.60. Hotel accommodations from $12.00 per week up.

SHASTA RESORTS:

All reaching San Francisco or returning home by the Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific, will find it well worth their while to stop over for a week or more at any one of the resorts near Mount Shasta. Excursions to Mount Shasta and to the numerous mineral springs, trips among the pines, mountain climbing, hunting and fishing are among the attractions of the Shasta region. Hotel accommodations from $12.00 per week up.

LAKE TAHOE:

During the open season, from May 15 to October 15, a week, or the entire vacation, for that matter, can be profitably spent at the Lake Tahoe resorts (elevation 6240 feet). Lake Tahoe is twenty-three miles long and thirteen miles wide. Those going to or returning from San Francisco by the Ogden Route of the Southern Pacific may stop over at Truckee and visit the Tahoe resorts at but little extra expense for side-trip transportation. Stop-overs at Truckee will be allowed on all through railway and Pullman tickets. A round-trip ticket from Truckee to the lake, around the lake by steamer ''Tahoe'' and return to Truckee will cost $6.00. On this ticket stop-overs will also be allowed. Among Tahoe amusements are trout fishing in the lake and numerous streams found roundabout, bathing, boating, driving and mountain climbing. Accommodations may be secured at the Tahoe resorts at from $2.00 per day up.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK:

Those reaching San Francisco via the San Joaquin Valley or with return tickets via the San Joaquin Valley lines, can arrange to reach the Yosemite National Park from Merced via the Yosemite Valley Railway, all tickets permitting stop-over privileges at Merced. From Merced the round-trip rate to the Park is $18.50. For those not routed via the San Joaquin Valley, the round-trip rate to the Yosemite National Park from San Francisco will be $22.35 for those traveling on day trains, with $2.00 each way added for Pullman for those taking the night train. Camp accommodations in the Park can be secured at from $2.50 to $3.00 per day; hotel rates from $3.50 to $5.00 per day. Tents for private camping may be rented at reasonable rates. Trained saddle horses may be hired in the Park at from $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Many tourists in the Park take the trails on foot, thus eliminating the expense for saddle horses as well as securing the enjoyment of mountain climbing. Twenty-six miles from the Park is the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. This Grove can be reached by stage, the round trip costing $15.00. From El Portal, the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railway, the Merced Grove of Big Trees may be reached by stage at an expense of not to exceed $7.50.

THE CANYONS:

A pleasant week may be spent in the Sequoia National Park east of Visalia, or in the neighboring canyons of the Kings and Kern rivers, which, with their higher surrounding mountains, offer attractions only equaled by the Yosemite. Those going to San Francisco or returning via the San Joaquin Valley may stop over at Visalia or Exeter. The round trip from there to Camp Sierra in the Giant Forest, where are the greatest number of Big Trees in the world, is about $13.00, including electric railway and stage ride. In the Giant Forest are more than 3,000 Big Trees over 300 feet high, with many thousands more of lesser size. The round trip from Visalia or Exeter, including a week's accommodation at Camp Sierra, transportation, etc., would be about $25.00. The rate at Camp Sierra for tent and board is $2.00 per day or $50.00 per month.

COAST RESORTS:

A week and as much longer as one wishes to remain, could be delightfully spent at Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles Hot Springs or El Pizmo Beach, resorts on the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Among the attractions at either Santa Cruz or Pacific Grove are surf-bathing, boating and fishing. Between Pacific Grove and Hotel Del Monte or Monterey, one may journey by street car, take the famous Seventeen-mile Drive, visit Carmel Mission, etc. Tickets via Ogden, Salt Lake City, Portland, Deming, El Paso or Albuquergue good for passage over the Southern Pacific Coast Line between San Francisco and Los Angeles, will be honored via Santa Cruz and from Castroville to Del Monte, Monterey or Pacific Grove and return, without extra charge. On these tickets stop-overs will be allowed at Palo Alto to visit Stanford University (one mile from Palo Alto), and at San Jose to inspect the orchards of the Santa Clara Valley or to visit the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, 4209 feet elevation, (round trip by stage, $5.00). Accommodations may be secured at the Coast resorts at from $12.00 per week up.

SANTA CRUZ BIG TREES:

The Santa Cruz Grove of Big Trees is on the line of the Southern Pacific railway, seventy miles south of San Francisco and six miles north of Santa Cruz. The trees in this grove are known as Sequoia sempervirens or redwood. The "Giant," the largest tree in the grove, is sixty-four feet in circumference and 306 feet high. The grove may be reached from Santa Cruz by automobile or tally-ho or via the Southern Pacific. Nineteen miles from Felton and twelve miles from Boulder Creek, stations on the line of the Southern Pacific, is California Redwood Park, a state park of 3800 acres of natural forest.

THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY:

The orchards of the Santa Clara Valley, reached by the Southern Pacific from San Francisco or Oakland, may be toured from San Jose by automobile or tally-ho. The entire western section of the valley may be seen from the cars of the Peninsular Electric Railway. A forty-mile ride over this line may be made between San Jose and Palo Alto for 90 cents, while a journey over the entire line, returning to starting point, may be taken on the Blossom Trolley Trips by cars which leave San Jose, Los Gatos and Palo Alto every day between 9:30 and 10:30 a. m., for $1.00. From Palo Alto cars run every

ten minutes to Stanford University. Alum Rock Canyon, the unique city park of San Jose, may be reached by cars leaving the center of the city; fare, 10 cents each way.

SANTA BARBARA:

A week in Santa Barbara would give a most delightful rest. A visit to the Old Mission, the beach, the many drives and trails, will all prove of the greatest interest. Hotel accommodations from $12.00 per week up.

LOS ANGELES AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:

From Los Angeles many delightful and inexpensive trips can be made to San Diego and other points of interest throughout southern California. The cost for room and meals in Los Angeles, San Diego, Catalina, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Redondo and other near-by resorts will be about the same as in San Francisco. The following are a few of the points of interest that may be reached from Los Angeles, with the round-trip rate in each case:

Pasadena and the Ostrich Farm.....	$0.25
Santa Monica, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Venice or San Pedro.....	.50
''Seeing Los Angeles'' by auto or observation car	.50
Old Mission Trolley Trip, including Pasadena, Baldwin's Ranch, Monrovia, San Gabriel Mission and Alhambra	1.00
Balloon Route Trolley Trip, traveling thirty-six miles along the ocean shore, visiting ten beaches and eight cities..	1.00
Triangle Trolley Trip, visiting Santa Ana, Huntington Beach, Naples, Long Beach, Point Firmin and San Pedro..	1.00
Mount Lowe Trolley Trip, through Pasadena and Rubio Canyon, Echo Mountain and Alpine Tavern	2.50
Santa Catalina, the island resort, sixty-day ticket, $2.75; ticket Saturday and Sunday with return limit on Monday.	2.50
The ''Kite-shaped Track'' over the Santa Fe, the ''Inside Track'' over the Southern Pacific, or the ''Orange Belt Trip'' over the Salt Lake Railway	3.00

THE NORTHWEST:

Those reaching San Francisco or returning home via northern routes should make Portland, Spokane, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert centers for visiting the many points of interest throughout the Great Northwest. The cost for room and meals would be about the same as in San Francisco.

Five or six days might well be spent in Yellowstone National Park. The cost for such a trip, depending on the time taken and the camp or hotel accommodations secured, would range approximately from $40.00 to $53.50, that sum covering stage transportation, meals, lodgings and guides.

With eighty living glaciers and some 250 mountain lakes, Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana is well worth a visit. At the hotels and chalet camps in the Park, accommodations may be secured at from $3.00 to $5.00 per day, American plan.

Many fine resorts in the Rockies and Selkirks in Alberta and British Columbia offer the tourist and delegate first-class accommodations. Hotels are maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the

Canadian National Park, Banff (Alberta), Lake Louise (Alberta), Emerald Lake, near Field, B. C., at Glacier, B. C., in the heart of the Selkirks and at Kootenay Lake, Balfour, B. C. Rates from $3.50 per day up, American plan.

On the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, only recently completed, the traveler enters the Rockies through the Yellowhead Pass where the highest mountains in Canada are viewed at close range. From this point westward he is rewarded with seven hundred miles of mountain scenery to Prince Rupert on the Pacific.

FEATHER RIVER CANYON:

Those reaching San Francisco and the Exposition over the Western Pacific Railway will have an opportunity of seeing the rock-walled canyons of the Feather River. In the Sierras along this line are many resorts with near-by streams well stocked with trout. Hotel accommodations from $10.00 per week up.

GRAND CANYON:

Those routed via the Santa Fe route will enjoy a week at the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Here travelers may take trail trips, ride in coaches along the rim and camp out below in the canyon's depths. The round-trip rate by rail from Williams on the Santa Fe to the Canyon is $7.50. At Bright Angel Camp rooms may be secured at $1.00 per day, with meals at the Harvey Cafe at reasonable rates. The rate at the El Tovar Hotel is from $4.00 per day up. Other points of interest on the line of the Santa Fe are the Cliff Dwellings, the Indian Pueblos, the Petrified Forest and Old Santa Fe.

HAWAII:

For those who can spare the time, one of the most delightful trips from San Francisco is to Hawaii. The first-class fare for the round trip is $110, and it can be made in seventeen days, giving five days on the islands. The tickets are good for six months, and the full time could be enjoyably spent in visiting the numerous points of interest, bathing in the surf and resting in the tropical gardens. Steamers run from Honolulu to other islands. The cost of living and transportation will be about the same as for equal distances and time in California. The trip from Honolulu to Mount Kilauea, one of the largest active volcanoes in the world, and return costs $30. It can be made in two and one-half days.

ALASKA:

Those who wish to combine a steamer trip with scenery of marvelous grandeur should arrange for a trip to Alaska. Either San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria or Prince Rupert may be taken for the starting point. From San Francisco one may go by rail or water to Seattle, Vancouver or Victoria, changing at either port to Alaska steamer. Various summer excursions taking from ten to fourteen days from these northern ports are available to points in Alaska at a cost of from $44.00 to $100.00 for the round trip. Berth and meals are included in price of steamer ticket.

Among the interesting points that can be reached on these excursions are Victoria, Vancouver, Queen Charlotte Islands, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Sitka, Old Kassan Indian Totem Pole Village, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, etc. Among the glaciers that may be seen are the following: Taku, Windom, Davidson, Muir, Child's and Miles'. The two last named are reached by a fifty-mile trip from Cordova over the Copper River & Northwestern Rail-

road. For hundreds of miles the steamers pass through the quiet waters of the "Inside Passage" in sight of the mainland and of a constant succession of islands.

During the summer months steamers ply between Seattle and Nome, taking twenty days for the round trip. Fare for the round trip, $100.00, if one returns on the same steamship, or $125.00 if return is made on some other steamship. Besides the scenic attractions of Alaska, its agriculture, mines and fisheries are well worth a careful study.

ACTUAL EXPERIENCES:

The figures given are based on the actual expenses of those who have taken their outings at the various resorts mentioned. These figures may be considerably lessened and the trip still be highly enjoyable, by taking one's own tent and camp equipment or by renting furnished tents or cottages at various resorts.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING:

At such resorts as Coronado Tent City (San Diego), Catalina, Santa Cruz Tent City, Pacific Grove, Shasta Retreat, etc., furnished tents may be rented for light housekeeping. In delicacy stores found at such resorts, hot soups, meats, salads, etc., may be secured during certain hours, while arrangements may always be made for occasional or regular meals at the hotels. If camping facilities are utilized in this way (as is done by hundreds each year), a party of four or more can easily spend six weeks in California at from $30.00 to $50.00 each.

FESTIVALS:

Nearly every community in the West has some distinctive celebration at varying intervals. An organization has been formed to plan these festivals so that they may provide an almost continuous round of pleasure, from Pasadena's Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day, to San Francisco's unique farewell to the Old Year and Welcome to the New. Some will be historical, like Cabrillo Day in San Diego and the Portola in San Francisco; others will celebrate distinctive local features, like the Rose Festival in Portland, Raisin Day in Fresno and the Fruit Blossom Festival in Santa Clara and Alameda counties, while others will be of a general nature, but of great variety, such as La Fiesta de los Flores in Los Angeles, the Golden Potlatch in Seattle, the Dominion Horse Show in Vancouver and the Mid-Pacific Carnival in Honolulu. In 1915 these many festivals will provide a series of spectacles that will be of unusual interest to all attending the Exposition.

AUTOMOBILING:

From San Francisco as a center the motorist in 1915 may reach all parts of the Coast over smooth, well-constructed state and county highways. The people of California have voted eighteen million dollars to build two highways from north to south, one through the great interior valley, the other along the coast. Much of the work has already been done and the remainder, it is hoped, will be completed by 1915. By order of the Secretary of the Interior, the ban against entering Yosemite Valley with automobiles has been removed. The automobile interests of the country are agitating the construction of a transcontinental highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At the time this book goes to press the success of this project seems assured and the motorist in 1915 will find a concrete road across the country, the western end of which touches San Francisco.

The Exposition, with the assistance of the automobile clubs, is marking all the good roads leading into this highway with blue-and-white embossed steel signs, so that the tourist from any part of the country, by following these signs, will be directed into the transcontinental road by the quickest and easiest route.

HUNTING AND FISHING:

California has long been known as a paradise for disciples of Nimrod and Sir Isaak Walton. Its forested mountains are the haunts of deer, bear, California lion, grouse, quail and other game, and its streams are full of fish. Lake and brook trout are abundant in the mountain streams, and bass, salmon and shad are the favorites in the valley. Along the coast there is an infinite variety of sport, from casting with ordinary rod and line to heroic struggles with gigantic tuna. Millions of wild geese swarm the fields in the interior in fall and spring, and the marshes and sheltered streams of the Great Valley are hunting grounds for wild ducks. For those who prefer to hunt with the camera, a trip to the Yosemite National Park, where the use of firearms is forbidden, and where deer may often be surprised, affords rare sport. Good hunting or fishing grounds in the mountains may be reached by rail, from San Francisco, with short trips by stage or on foot into the wilds.

CLIMATE:

San Francisco offers a cool coast summer climate with no rain; a winter climate without snow, ice or blizzard. The following are a few facts gleaned from Bulletin 44, "The Climate of San Francisco," prepared by Professor A. G. McAdie of the United States Weather Bureau, and published by the United States Department of Agriculture:

The annual mean temperature of San Francisco is 56 degrees Fahrenheit. September is the warmest, and January the coldest month. The mean temperature of September is 59.1 degrees, and of January 49.2. In the last twenty years there have been only twenty-seven days during which the temperature exceeded ninety degrees, and in the same period it has not fallen below 32 degrees, the freezing point. The differences between day and night temperatures are small. The warmest hour, 2 p. m., has a mean temperature of 59.2, and the coolest hour, 6 a. m., has a mean temperature of 50.9 degrees.

The following shows the average number of rainy days during the months of the Exposition period, the data being taken from the official records covering sixty-two years: March, 11 rainy days; April, 6; May, 4; June, 1; July, 0; August, 0; September, 2; October, 4; November, 7. Delegates should bring overcoats and wraps. From April to November umbrellas may safely be left at home.

EXPOSITION CLUBS:

Various local and national organizations have worked out plans for raising funds through weekly payments, so that contributing members will have sufficient moneys for a trip to San Francisco in 1915. These weekly payments are placed in local banks and allowed to accumulate until the Exposition period. Under this plan, for instance, a saving of $2.50 each week during the next year would provide ample funds for a trip from Chicago to San Francisco to see the Exposition in 1915 and to visit points of interest en route and selected points throughout the Pacific Coast.

BUREAU OF CONVENTIONS AND SOCIETIES:

The Exposition has organized a "Bureau of Conventions and Societies" to have charge of all arrangements for Conventions and Congresses to meet in San Francisco in 1915. This work will be under the following general heads:

1. National and International gatherings held under the auspices of particular societies; 2. Learned Societies; 3. Conventions; 4. Information as to hotels, transportation routes and rates, as well as places of interest throughout the Pacific Coast. The Bureau will furnish full and accurate information regarding hotel rates and facilities, halls, transportation routes and rates, and such other information as may be desired by organizations planning to meet in San Francisco in 1915.

THE "GROUPING" PLAN:

With the hearty co-operation of the societies interested, the Bureau of Conventions and Societies is grouping organizations with related interests so that all such Congresses and Conventions may meet in or near San Francisco in 1915, within a period extending over from one to three weeks. Among the periods already tentatively or finally established are those concerned with education, science, history, economics, genealogy, social service, engineering, press, insurance, dentistry, medicine and hygiene, city planning, gas, agriculture, etc., etc., etc. In some cases these related organizations will unite during the week following their meetings in a great Congress or Conference.

ADVANCE SURVEY OF EXHIBITS:

A recognized weakness at most expositions held in the past has been that members of Congresses and Conferences have received no advance information in definite, organized form, concerning the exhibits illustrating their respective lines of interest. At the suggestion of the Bureau of Conventions and Societies many educational, scientific and technical Congresses and Conferences meeting in San Francisco in 1915 will have committees of members, in all cases recognized experts, make a survey of the exhibits shortly after the Exposition opens in February, 1915. This survey, listing exhibits in which their members will be especially interested, will be issued as a printed outline by these Associations, and mailed to their members from two to four months in advance of the dates selected for such Congresses and Conferences. These outlines will be illustrated with maps showing how the various Exposition entrances may be conveniently reached from the hotel district and how the exhibits listed may be located on the grounds and in the various exhibit palaces. In many instances papers presented before various associations will be based in part on exhibits. Under this plan the Exposition is regarded as a working laboratory in its relation to Congresses and Conferences. In this way it is hoped that the Exposition, both through Congresses and exhibits, may have a definite message to all lines of educational, scientific and industrial thought.

SPECIAL DAYS:

In many cases special days will be observed with appropriate exercises on the Exposition grounds by organizations holding their 1915 meetings in San Francisco. Among the special days already scheduled are the following:

April 18th—Insurance Day.
May 5th—B'nai B'rith Day.
July 21st—American Forestry Association Day.
July 21st—American Historical Association Day.
August 17th—Scottish Day.
August 21st—Collegiate Alumnae Day.
August 26th—Supreme Court Foresters of America Day.
September 4th—Alpha Delta Phi Day.
September 9th—California Day.

A SUMMARY (June 1, 1914):

Practically all of the national and international organizations of the world have been invited to hold regular or special meetings, or to send delegations to San Francisco to participate in the activities of the Exposition. The following brief summary will give an idea of the character of the Congresses, Conferences and Conventions already positively or tentatively scheduled for San Francisco or near-by points in 1915:

Agricultural	21
Business	22
Educational	22
Fraternal	36
Genealogical	7
College Fraternities	23
Govermental, Civic and Political	15
Historical	5
Industrial	15
Labor	9
Professional	12
Religious	9
Scientific	22
Social and Charitable	8
Total	226

The Congresses and Conventions already scheduled represent an attendance of from about 200 to 40,000 each. As these gatherings will be in session from three to twelve days each, there is even at this early date an average of about four Conventions per day for the 288 days of the Exposition period from February 20 to December 4, 1915. It seems certain that a considerable number of additional Conferences and Conventions will be secured during the coming year.

WHY IN 1915?

The Exposition is planning to make the Conventions and Congresses a great feature. These world gatherings will bring to San Francisco the great thinkers of all nations along the lines of fraternity, industry, art, science and education. Low railway and steamship rates, ample hotel accommodations at reasonable rates, a favorable climate, the attractions of the Exposition and points of interest throughout California and the Pacific Coast will make 1915 Convention Year in San Francisco.

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PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

at

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